

Natural Resources of Simalungun Regency for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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Abstract: The Regency that rich in the natural resources needs many stake holders to attract the investors to open new enterprises or collaborate the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). A map out procedure was carried ou to seek the natural resources as backbone of community development and business growth in Simalungun Regency of North Sumatra Province of Indonesia. Data collection was made by seeking the data of official documents and studies reports. Data obtained revealed that Simalungun Regency in 2019 and 2020 has a great economic growth in agriculture. It found that the sector of forestry, agriculture and fisheries in 2019 increases 6.15 % and in 2020 it grew 9 % . Beside it has registered 1,200 SMEs, it will make the increase of SMEs whenever the Agropolitan Development Plan set up within 5 years. Simalungun Regency has very huge natural resources that needed to be developed as an agropolitan area to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

Keywords: agropolitan; Simalungun Regency; Enterprises; economic growth; business ; incomes

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1. Introduction

Natural resources are the big backbones for economic growth and new emerging the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the Simalungun Regency. Viewing from the patterns of land use and livelihoods of the population, the Simalungun Regency could be described as area of rice fields. It has quite large land and most of the people in this Simalungun Regency still rely on the agricultural sector such as fisheries and livestock produces [1]. Refers to the natural resources and environment, the Simalungun Regency could have a good position [2] for business growth in future. The economic

competitiveness of the Simalungun Regency increases if a map of natural resources set up better with the construction of physical infrastructure that still in a weight value of 0.221 [3]; it also has the regional economy with an assessment weight of 0.199. Increasing the Simalungun Regency also need the human resources improvement [4]. Potential natural resources of Simalungun Regency which is part of the area at a cross position in the West Pacific Trench; it is geographically located between 02036'-03018' North Latitude and 98032'-99035' East Longitude [5]. Natural resources with many hot springs in Simalungun Regency; they are scatered in Kawah Putih Tinggi Raja, is precisely located in Silau Kahean

Simalungun Regency, Dolok Marawa Village. Geothermal sources are found around 500 meters from residents [6]

The Simalungun Regency land area has potential and leading sectors in the fields of agriculture, plantation and tourism [7 and 8]. Based on the three important sectors, this study applied a data analysis procedure to obtain the natural resources of Simalungun Regency to increase the number of enterprises and economic growth of this regency.

2. Problem Statement

Due to the potential natural resources of Simalungun Regency of North Sumatra, this paper has three research problems;

1. How does Simalungun Regency have the potential natural resources as a backbone of economic and business perspective?

2. Does Simalungun Regency have a map of potential natural resources for economic and business development?

3. Does Simalungun Regency have promoted the potential natural resources for business growth?

3. Research Procedure

A qualitative research approach was applied to seeking the data of potentials natural resources of Simalungun Regency of North Sumatra Province of Indonesia. Data gathering with collection of official documents and reports of previously study was carried out. The sample is the natural resources of Simalungun that could be functioned as supporters the new enterprises. It map out the potent of natural and cultural resources of Simalungun Regency to lead the welfare of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Data analysis used the proportion of the

agricultural sector in Simalungun Simalungun Regency

4. Data Finding

The potential of natural resources in the Simalungun Regency could be seen from the patterns of land use and livelihoods of the community. The following tables show the natural resources and the use of land for plantation areas in Simalungun Regency.

Table 1. Plantation Areas in Simalungun Regency in 2020

No	Type of business	Large (Hectare)
1	a. Smallholder plantations (in the form of oil palm, rubber, robust coffee, arabica coffee, coconut, cocoa, cinnamon, hazelnut, pepper, sugar palm, arecanut, vanilla, tobacco, which are spread in almost all districts	70.356,88
	b. PIR gardens (scattered in Bosar Maligas, Bandar, and Tanah Jawa Subdistricts)	4.561,55
2	Large Plantation	
	a. PTPN III (in the form of oil palm and rubber plantations scattered in the District of Pamatang Bandar, Gunung Malela, Panombeian Pane, Bosar Maligas, Ujung Padang)	14.494,65
	b. PTPN IV (in the form of oil palm and tea plantations scattered in Panei, Panombean Pane, Siantar, Jorlang Hataran, Tanah Jawa, Sidamanik, P. Sidamanik, Bosar Maligas, Bandar Hulan, Mount Maligas, Mount Malela, Dolog BatuNanggar, Ujung Padang, Jawa Maraja Bah Jambi, Huta Bayu Raja and Hatonduha	83.313,51

3	Large Foreign Private Plantation / PBSA (in the form of oil palm, rubber and cocoa plantations scattered in Raya Kahean, Bandar, Siantar, Pamatang Bandar, Bandar Huluan and Tapan Dolog Districts)	25.665,81
4	National Private Large Plantations / PBSN (in the form of oil palm and rubber plantations scattered in the Districts of Bosar Maligas, Tapan Dolog and Tanah Jawa)	4.085,69
Total		202.478,10

Source: RPI2JM, 2019. Simalungun Regency 2015 - 2019

Table 2. Statistics of Food Crops in Simalungun Regency 2018-2020

Description	2018	2019	2020
Rice Paddy			
Harvested Area (Ha)	71 911	33 303	62 598
Production (Ton)	447 135	198 109	336 322
Corn			
Harvested Area (Ha)	58 374	29 992	41 676
Production (Ton)	339 911	168 158	234 977
Soy			
Harvested Area (Ha)	124	4 315	1 004
Production (Ton)	133	3 047	1 677
Peanuts			
Harvested Area (Ha)	522	587	685
Production (Ton)	710	724	839
Cassava			
Harvested Area (Ha)	8 441	4 227	6 416
Production (Ton)	283 657	137 907	213 319
Sweet potato			
Harvested Area (Ha)	1 296	429	1 200
Production (Ton)	20 199	7 418	22 007

(Ton)			
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Source: Plantation Office of Simalungun Regency

Table 3 Statistics of Smallholder Plantation Crops in Simalungun Regency

Description	2018	2019	2020
Rubber			
Harvested Area (Ha)	12 675,10	5 359,50	4 460,69
Production (Ton)	12 142,60	2 678,94	2 506,09
Palm oil			
Harvested Area (Ha)	30 097,70	30 353,90	35 958,59
Production (Ton)	287 093,80	518 004,23	555 551,00
Robust coffee			
Harvested Area (Ha)	2 441,30	1 970,19	2 096,85
Production (Ton)	2 155,60	703,53	819,79
Arabica coffee			
Harvested Area (Ha)	7 876,00	8 648,43	11 219,61
Production (Ton)	9 743,50	5 349,40	3 583,45
Coconut			
Harvested Area (Ha)	2 933,00	2 044,23	3 128,63
Production (Ton)	2 365,50	1 879,04	2 612,76
Chocolate			
Harvested Area (Ha)	5 670,50	2 283,80	1 822,87
Production (Ton)	5 754,30	1 030,08	852,94
Clove			
Harvested Area (Ha)	922,33	814,33	900,88
Production (Ton)	55,94	113,87	105,87
Cinnamon			
Harvested Area (Ha)	374,6	279,69	436,25
Production (Ton)	68,6	38,13	76,34
Candlenut			
Harvested Area (Ha)	432,3	398,58	431,08
Production (Ton)	692,4	701,03	688,47

Source: Plantation Office of Simalungun Regency

Table 3 shows the agriculture production increased from 2018 to 2020. Compared to other sub-sectors, the fisheries sub-sector has quite a large potential in Simalungun Regency. The extent of agricultural land in Simalungun Regency is a potential land for livestock development [10]. It noted that Simalungun Regency from 2017 to 2019 has had the Association of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of Simalungun Regency. It has made the SMEs to produce the various flavours of coffees and coco, chips, crackers, woven fabrics, tea and coffee and so on. It also makes the Simalungun souvenir as one of the supporters of the food security program either in the Simalungun Regency or North Sumatra Province [11].

In 2017 it found that the lowest capital expenditure ratio of Simalungun Regency was 8.4% [12]. Comparison of the surplus or deficit in the 2018 and 2017 fiscal years in Simalungun Regency is 108.70 (in billion rupiahs) Spatially, the distribution of credit to project locations is concentrated in 7 districts in the Simalungun Regencys which reached IDR.4.7 trillion (2.2%)[13]. The Simalungun Regency Government has 1,200 entrepreneurs as many as 525 SMEs have submitted requests for assistance from Pertamina [14]. Therefore, The souvenir house could be a media to promote and market the products of SMEs in Simalungun Regency [15].

The potential development of the mining and energy sector [16] could invite the foreign investment. Types of potential of metal and non-metal mining minerals in the Simalungun Regency are limestone, granite, granodiorite, quartz sand, marble, zeolite,

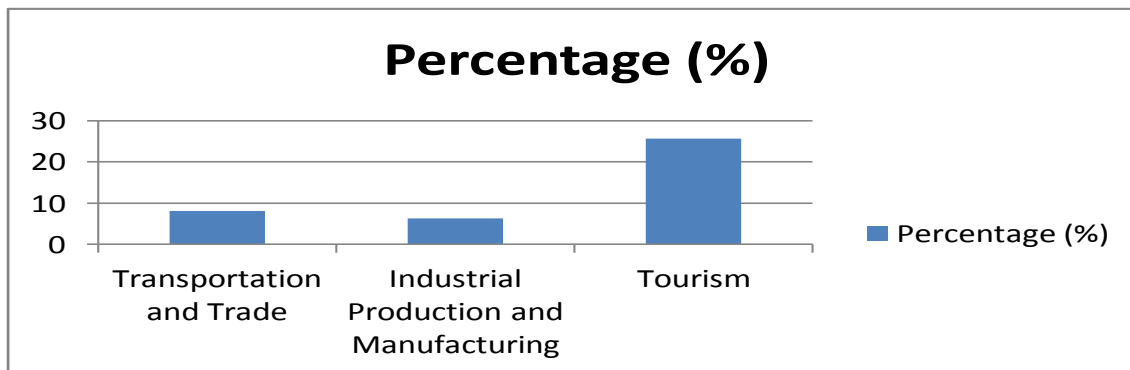
feldspar, copper, limestone, mauve and andesite [17]. Thus this Regency also has the energy potential of several waterfalls. The waterfalls which can be used to generate energy include the Karai Waterfall 1-17 located in Silau Kahean, Simalungun Regency, Silau 1 and 2 Waterfalls in Hatonduhan Simalungun Regency. Another location such as Siporkas Waterfall and Nionggang Waterfall.

Fishery prospect is great in Simalungun Regency. The types of fish that have breeding in the Simalungun Simalungun Regency are tilapia and goldfish. These fish are generally get growing in some streams, ponds and floating net cages [18]. Some districts have huge fish production since 2015.

Thus mining materials found in Simalungun Regency vary in type and some of them have bright prospects for development, where the mining materials are mineral commodities as industrial raw materials and export commodities [19]. The potential of geothermal energy is an energy that is environmentally friendly and relatively cheap to use as a power plant [20].

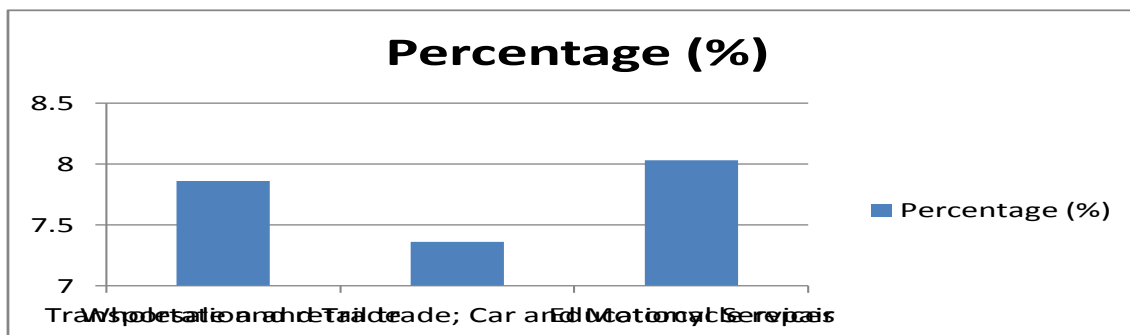
The following figures show the economic growth since 2016. Industrial production and manufacture have increased since 2016 to 2020. It noted that in 2020 the fisheries, agriculture and farming have better growth than that of previous year (2019).

Figure 1. Economic Growth of Simalungun Simalungun Regency 2016



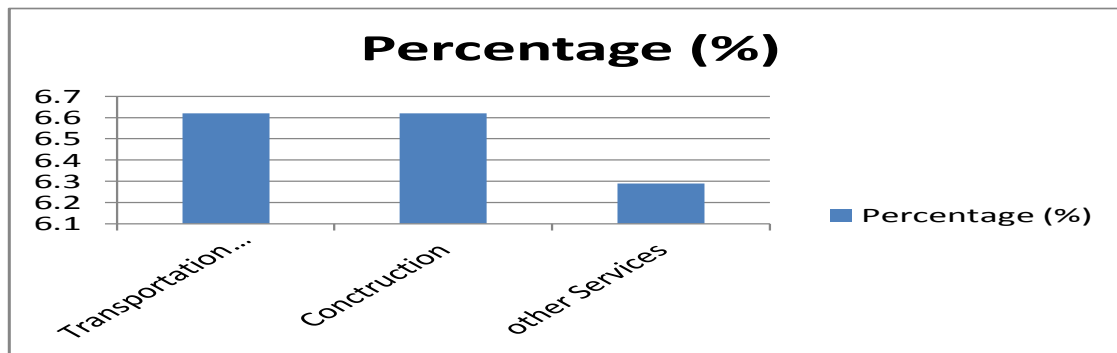
Data above shows that economic growth of the Simalungun Regency in 2016 has the tourism sector increases twenty six percent, second is transportation and trade, but industrial production and manufacturing only five percent; it is the lowest one.

Figure 2. Economic Growth of Simalungun Simalungun Regency 2017



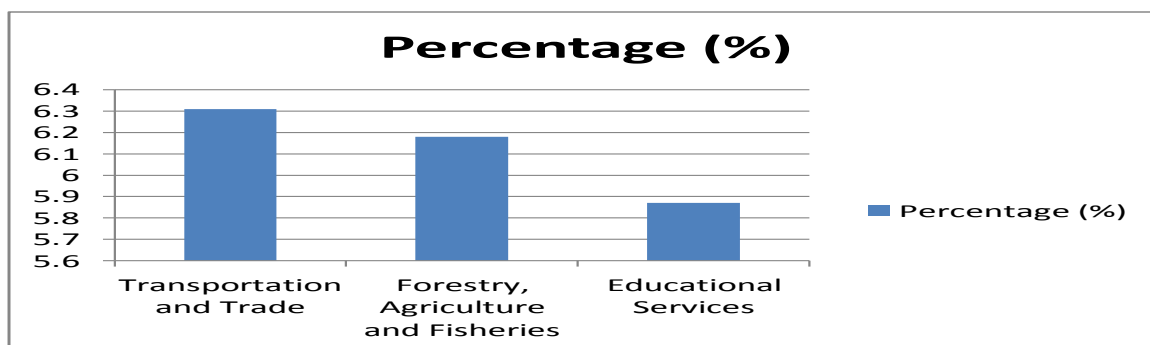
It found that educational services increase (8 %) in the Simalungun Regency in 2017, wholesale and retail trade ; Car and motor-cyle repair 7.3 %, transportation and trade increase 7.8 %.

Figure 3. Economic Growth of Simalungun Simalungun Regency 2018



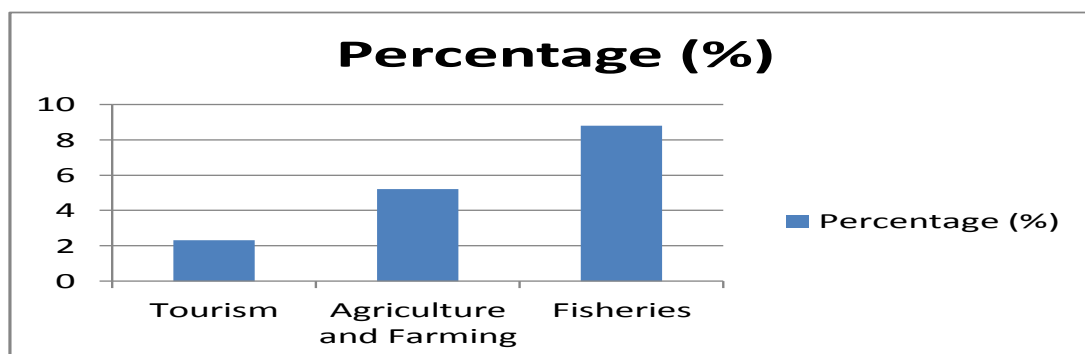
It indicates the construction has 6.63 % increased in 2018, followed by transportation and trade 6.6 %, other is 6.27 %.

Figure 4. Economic Growth of Simalungun Simalungun Regency 2019



It shows that the sector of transportation and trade increase 6.3 % in 2019, it is the highest; 6.15 % of Forestry, agriculture and fisheries increase;

Figure 5. Economic Growth of Simalungun Simalungun Regency 2020



Data above shows that Fisheries sector grew 9 percent in 2020; Agriculture and farming 5 %, and tourism 2.2 %.

5. Data Analysis

The natural resources impact on the Simalungun Regency is great. It has a large area of rice fields and most of the people in this Simalungun Regency still rely on the agricultural sector. The Agriculture and farming and fisheries of Simalungun Regency in 2020 grew higher than that of 2019. As agricultural land management in Simalungun Regency includes cultivated wet and dry land [21], we found the food crops, plantation, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors [22] increased. Besides having Lake Toba, the fishery area in Simalungun Regency also has ponds, rice fields, swamps and several rivers that are quite long which could be used for fisheries development. However, the fisheries business is generally a small scale household business [23].

It reported that the pattern of irrigation networks in Simalungun Regency is to follow the form of rice fields, with the irrigation network-level being fixed (T), semi-fixed (ST), drainage channel (SD) and village irrigation [24]. It indicated that the right strategy to leverage SMEs in Simalungun Regency is developing an agropolitan area. The agropolitan concept, it increases people's income according to the target set by the government. It is at the level of US \$ 3000 per year or IDR. 44,000,000 per year, and it will be a huge amount since 2009 mapping [25]. Intensification of regional revenue sources in Simalungun Regency is directed at optimizing the management of existing revenue sources. It needs new sources of income that may be used as a source of income and by coordinating with the provincial and central governments in terms of increasing budget allocations. 1. Apart from having a large area, Simalungun Regency also has fertile soils that are very suitable for agriculture [26]

2. The slow economic development in Simalungun Regency is one of the causes the agricultural sector is not supported by the development of the industrial sector [27]

3. Simalungun Regency is an area that has a dominant economic structure in the agricultural sector, where the agricultural sector is located in rural areas. In order to support the agricultural sector, rural infrastructure development is a priority in development [28]

6. Conclusions

Data interpretation gives two important factors for Simalungun Regency development;

(1). This regency has very huge natural resources that needed to be developed as an agropolitan area to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). It noted that Simalungun Regency from 2017 to 2019 has had the Association of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of Simalungun Regency. It shows that the sector of forestry, agriculture and fisheries in 2019 increases 6.15 % and in 2020 it grew 9 %.

(2). Simalungun has a map of potential natural resources; it shows the agricultural land in Simalungun Regency is a potential land for livestock development. The types of fish that are cultivated in the Simalungun Simalungun Regency are tilapia and goldfish. These fish are generally cultivated from rivers, people's ponds and floating net cages.

(3). The effective promotion to the investors and multinational companies have been carried out by the Government of Simalungun Regency and a few private companies and their associations. It still needs a new technique of promotion to increase the new companies in Simalungun Regency.

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